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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/560,173	10/06/2006	Hiroyuki Ochiai	283229US2X PCT	1447	
	7590 07/16/201 AK, MCCLELLAND 1	EXAMINER			
1940 DUKE STREET			HORNING, JOEL G		
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1712		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			07/16/2010	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/560,173	OCHIAI ET AL.		
Examiner	Art Unit		
JOEL G. HORNING	1712		

	JOEL G. HORNING	1712	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>29 June 2010</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APP			
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Apperfor Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	the same day as filing a Notice of replies: (1) an amendment, affidaveal (with appeal fee) in compliance	Appeal. To avoid abarrit, or other evidence, we with 37 CFR 41.31; or	which places the r (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Ar no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth ster than SIX MONTHS from the mailin b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN TH).	ng date of the final rejection E FIRST REPLY WAS FI	on. LED WITHIN TWO
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	ension and the corresponding amount hortened statutory period for reply oriç	of the fee. The appropria ginally set in the final Office	ate extension fee be action; or (2) as
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in completing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed with AMENDMENTS 	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	o avoid dismissal of the	
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, be (a) They raise new issues that would require further core (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below (c) They are not deemed to place the application in better appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a content of the present additional claims.	nsideration and/or search (see NC w); eer form for appeal by materially re	TE below); educing or simplifying th	
NOTE: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> . (See 37 CFR 1.124. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.125. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):	16 and 41.33(a)). 21. See attached Notice of Non-Co		PTOL-324).
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s). For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is proved the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: 	☑ will not be entered, or b) ☐ w	•	-
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: <u>56-58,72 and 73</u> . Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: <u>52-55,59-71 and 7</u> AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE	<u> 4-76</u> .		
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	I sufficient reasons why the affida	vit or other evidence is	necessary and
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to of showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appe	al and/or appellant fail	s to provide a
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER		·	
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but See Continuation Sheet.		n condition for allowan	ce because:
12.	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
/Michael Cleveland/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1712	/JOEL G HORNING/ Examiner, Art Unit 1712	2	

Continuation of 3. NOTE: The claims are amended to add a new limitation that has not been previously presented in the application, which may distinguish it from the currently applied art. Further search and consideration would be required in order to determine the patentability of these newly amended claims. .

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant's arguments are directed towards the newly amended claim limitations, which have not been entered. The following is a response to applicant's arguments, in view of a generic "electric spark machine" which does not require the tool electrode be spaced from the component by an electrically insulating fluid.

In response to applicant's arguments that Schell does not teach using an electric spark machine, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In response to applicant's argument that Koisumi is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Koizumi et al, like applicant, is directed towards an electric spark deposition process for depositing protective coatings which can include a mixture of ceramics and metal alloy onto a metal substrate. This is in applicant's field of endeavor and highly relevant to applicant's problem of how to deposit such protective coatings.

Applicant further argues that Koizumi does not use an "electric spark machine" to deposit their coatings, but something different. The applicant has not pointed out, nor can the examiner determine, what required features of a generic "electric spark machine" are missing in the electrospark alloying machine of Koizumi. The Koizumi et al machine generates electric sparks between a tool electrode and a substrate in order to transfer material from the tool electrode to the substrate [0038-0041], so it can be reasonably described as an electric spark machine. Applicant cites definitions of different processes to indicate a difference in the structure of the apparatus that is claimed. Moreover, Koizumi et al is not just performing a general surface alloying process (as applicant appears to imply), but an Electrospark Surface Alloying (ESA) process, which requires a machine to produce the electric sparks, while surface alloying might be done without such a machine. For at least these reasons, this argument of applicant's is not convincing.

Finally, applicant argues that there is no motivation to impregnate silica powder into the pores of a plasma sprayed zirconia coating because a person of ordinary skill in the art would expect it to be suitable to fill the pores in zirconia unless a plasma spray process is used. However, in the rejection as applied, the zirconia is applied by plasma spray and Kamo et al specifically teaches that their coating material, which comprises silica powder (as shown by Church) is suitable and desirable in turbine engine plasma sprayed coatings, so there is a motivation to use such a coating and the expectation of success. Furthermore, applicant has provided not evidence that silica powder would have been expected to be unsuitable, instead just arguing that it is so. For at least these reasons this argument is not convincing.